

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 16.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

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We Have Now A New Line of Dauber-Hampden Watches



Best Railroad Watch on the Market.

Also new line of Rings, Bracelets, Ladies' Long Chains, Brooches, Links, and Gold Spectacles.

J. U. MUNNS, Agt. for Bell Organs & Pianos.

REMOVED ..

I wish to inform the public that I have moved my business to High Street (west) where I will carry on the furniture and undertaking business as before. A lot of new goods just arrived and more to follow.

JNO. BELLAMY.

"D.L." MENTHOL PLASTER I have prepared Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of rheumatism and rheumatic pains, and a very much improved with the effects and instructions of its application.—W. H. CARPENTIER, M.D., Hotel Windsor, Boston. Have used Menthol Plaster in several cases of rheumatism, and find it very effective. It cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains. Price: Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., 22c. Sole Proprietors, Moose Jaw.

OFFICIAL TIME CARDS WAGHORN'S GUIDE. 5c

INTERESTING

Robin Hood Cartridges!

Are Right In It.

Already we have sold 23,000 rounds and the demand for them is steadily increasing. Read the testimony below from two gentlemen visitors who have for years followed a sporting life, and being men of much wealth have always used the highest grades of ammunition available. While shooting geese in the Moose Jaw District we persuaded them to try Robin Hood Cartridge, which they did and afterwards thanked us for the introduction; for having killed several wagon loads of geese by their use, they returned to their homes more than satisfied and left without request the following testimonial for publication:—

Moose Jaw, Sept. 29, '97. Having used for geese shooting "Robin Hood" Cartridges purchased from J. A. Healey & Co., we can confidently recommend them. They are uniformly loaded and rapid clean killing Cartridges.

A. Stracey, London, Eng.
T. B. Greening, Hamilton, Ont.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Lumber : Yard

PLANING MILL.

Now for storm windows and doors, for which we are headquarters. Order now and be warm when winter comes. Give us a call if you want anything in the building line.

Boards \$16 per M and Upwards.

B. Paper. Shafts. Poles. Glass. Single and Double Trees. Lime. Double Trees. Wood. Neckyokes. F. Posts. Spokes. Hardwood. Fellows.

Chop, Wheat Meal, Graham Flour.

Please do not ask for Credit—we don't give it.

E. SIMPSON & CO. P.S.—Folding bed for sale cheap.

Flour ! Flour !

I will receive another car of the celebrated Stonewall Flour about the 19th inst. Bear this in mind before purchasing your winter supply. The article is equal to the best on the market, and the price? Well, good honest value for your money and don't you forget it.

Robert Burnett.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGHORN'S GUIDE

Just Placing In

.. Stock ..

A CAR LOAD OF . . .

CROCKERY AND GROCERIES.

See our 97-piece dinner sets—all prices. The prettiest toilet sets we ever showed with lower prices. A full line of Rockingham ware bought direct from the manufacturer at very low prices.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

We are full to overflowing in all seasonable goods. Mitts, gloves, underwear, pea jackets, leather coats, winter suits, socks, boots. Headquarters for rubbers and overshoes. Mr. Robinson bought very heavily while in Toronto at auction sale and we can save you big money in above lines. See us before you buy.

Robinson & Hamilton.

NEW GOODS

Miss Clarke's.

My new stock of Millinery has arrived and I have engaged Miss Kimpton, late of Montreal, to take charge of the trimming. We are now ready to fill all orders in that line. We have also a lot of new mantles, baby coats and hoods, corsets, hosiery, etc.

Miss E. Clarke.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in

Lumber and Building . . . Material . . .

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

Now for a Peach

The season for perserving plums is about over; but I expect 50 baskets of peaches direct from Ontario, which we will sell at prices never before heard of in Moose Jaw. Hold orders.

Thomas Healey.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c yb

THE BISHOP'S VISIT.

Reception of the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle on the Occasion of His First Visit to Moose Jaw.

Saturday and Sunday last were notable days in Moose Jaw, and especially to the congregation of St. John the Baptist, which had been looking forward to and making preparations for this the first visit of the Diocesan, and now that it is all over, the members of the congregation especially will be pleased to know that His Lordship was highly pleased with his reception and with everything that he heard and saw. The primary purpose of the visit was to administer the Apostolic Rite of Holy Confirmation to a number of country settlers who had come in from long distances for that purpose. The confirmation was on Saturday afternoon. The Rev. W. Watson, as Bishop's chaplain, read the Evening Prayer and Confirmation preface after a hymn had been sung in procession. The invocation of the Holy Ghost was also sung, kneeling, just before the laying on of hands. The Bishop gave two addresses conveying straight forward teaching about the gift in Confirmation, and what is expected from those who have been confirmed.

Later in the evening at the Masonic Hall, beautifully arranged for the occasion, the parishioners gave the Bishop a public reception, to which a cordial invitation had been extended through THE TIMES to all who would wish to attend. There was a large attendance and a very enjoyable evening was spent, aided by a delightful little programme of music and a bountiful supply of light refreshments. The Incumbent, Rev. W. Watson, presided, and read the Parishioners' Address as follows:—

To the Right Rev. John Grisdale, D. D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD,—We, the Incumbent, wardens and parishioners of the church in the district of Moose Jaw, on this your first visit desire to express our dutiful congratulations to you on your elevation to the Episcopate, and are glad to welcome you as chief pastor of the flock and family of God in this Diocese. We have been blessed under God in the choice of yourself as a worthy successor to the two previous occupants of this see. By Bishop Anson the foundation was well and truly laid, and our late deeply lamented Bishop Burnt built solidly upon that foundation. Although we regretted your absence from the Diocese for so long a time after your consecration, we trust you have benefited by your visit to the Old Country, and we feel sure that the time so spent was not lost, but rather that it was a necessity for the welfare of the Diocese.

We observed with feelings of pleasure and national pride that you took prominent part in the great service of thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and also as churchmen, we were glad to know that you were one of the 200 Bishops of the Anglican communion assembled from all parts of the world at the great Lambeth conference to deliberate for the welfare of the Holy Catholic Church. We are sure that your coming to the Diocese will be the harbinger of new life and enthusiasm to the cause of Christ and His Church, and we trust that your work among us may be blessed and that you may long be spared to be the Shepherd of the flock committed to your care.

WM. WATSON, Priest,
JNO. WALLIS, } Wardens.
J. T. SIMPSON, }

October 16th, A.D. 1897. Then followed an address from the local Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, read by Mr. T. Rankine, the Secretary, as under:—

To the Right Rev. John Grisdale, D. D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

MY LORD,—We, the members of St. John the Baptist Chapter No. 211 of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, desire to tender your Lordship our felicitations on this the occasion of your first visit to Moose Jaw as our Bishop and tender you our due submission. It is not necessary for us to enter into any dissertation on the past or future of the Diocese, but we feel it a duty to remember the heavy responsibility you have assumed in accepting the office of chief pastor of the church in this Diocese, and to assure you of our hearty desire to cooperate with you, in our humble way, in furtherance of the work in this parish. We cannot but regret that there are so few chapters of our Brotherhood in your Diocese, being of the opinion that there is ample scope for chapters in all the larger parishes and that they would be found an incalculable blessing to the young men. We believe there is only one other chapter in your Diocese, and we would humbly submit to your Lordship that your influence being used in favor of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew would be a means of strengthening our church, especially amongst young men by giving them a more definite interest in it. We do not claim to have achieved any great things, yet we feel that not only ourselves, but others whom we are able to influence, have been strengthened in our devotion to Christ and His Church. We humbly pray that our Heavenly Father

will bless you in your episcopate and that you may long be spared to rule over and guide this Diocese.

H. JAGGER, Director.
J. T. SIMPSON, Vice-Director.
T. RANKINE, Secretary.
L. B. LOWE.
J. O. BODDIES.
J. W. ROBIN.
J. WALLIS.
A. R. LOWE.
E. L. THORNTON.
J. A. CREEGH.

To which His Lordship replied in an exceedingly interesting speech, commencing by remarking that this is one of the occasions in which one reaps the fruits of those predecessors who have gone before, he referred to the great kindness he had received from Bishop Anson in particular during his recent visit to the old country, and in a feeling manner alluded to his association and friendship with Bishop Burnt. He had preached in all parts of England and Scotland in a great many cathedrals and churches. Referring to the great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, he had stood for the whole service within a few feet of Her Majesty and had a splendid opportunity to note every phase of emotion that passed over her expressive countenance as the magnificent Thanksgiving proceeded. He was delighted to know that Canada came prominently forward in all the phases of the celebration.

The Bishop also referred at length to the Lambeth Conference, of which he was a member, at which the welfare of the whole of Christendom was discussed and resolutions passed in regard to our relationship to other religious bodies outside the Anglican communion.

Alluding to the address presented by St. Andrew's Brotherhood, he spoke of the great international convention which was then in session at Buffalo and to the two distinguished visitors, the Bishop of Rochester and Canon Gore, who had come from England to attend it as delegates from the old country, and in a very happy manner made reference to the great honor conferred upon Moose Jaw in having had a visit from the Lord Bishop of Rochester. He read extracts from a private letter he had received from that prelate in which Dr. Talbot expressed his great appreciation of the hospitality he had received, especially from the Brotherhood, and of the reverent services in which he had taken part in St. John's church.

The chairman in the name of all present thanked Dr. Grisdale for his interesting speech and drew a happy contrast between the haughty manner in which Augustine received the representatives of the ancient British church in 597 and the gracious way in which a successor in the Apostolic line of Bishops (Dr. Grisdale) had received the representatives of the ancient church in 1897 at Moose Jaw. The Incumbent then introduced all present to the Bishop, during which the parish church choir, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Cutler, and assisted by Mr. Fenwick and Miss Cameron, gave the following excellent programme of music:—

Song and chorus, "Some Day I'll Wander Back Again," the choir; piano solo, Miss M. Stevenson; song, Miss Winifred Ostrander; quartette, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Brown, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Fenwick; song, "Ora Pro Nobis," Mrs. Glaston; piano solo, Miss Cameron; song, Mr. Cutler; quartette, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," Miss Ostrander, Miss Brown, Mr. Cutler, Mr. Fenwick; song, Miss Ostrander; song and chorus, "My Old Kentucky Home," the choir; piano solo, Mrs. Kent; "God Save the Queen."

The church and the ministers thereof wore their festal garb at the Sunday services in St. John's church, commencing with Holy Communion, at which the newly confirmed received their first communion with their friends. At eleven o'clock the Bishop officiated at the high (choral) celebration of the Holy Eucharist (Missa Cantata) and preached from St. Luke 12:16-21, the parable of the rich fool, in which he denounced the prevailing selfishness and money grasping tendencies of the people of the present day and exhorted all Christians to deeds of self sacrifice for the church. The Bishop celebrated the divine service in the accustomed way without any deviation from the usage of the church. On account of the length of the service many, contrary to custom, retired after the prayer for the whole state of Christ's church. Notwithstanding nearly forty communicants at the two services. In the afternoon the Bishop gave an address to the children.

Festal Evensong commenced with a procession of Bishop, priest, cross and banner bearers, with the choir in their stall singing

Onward, Christian soldiers
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before.

The service was choral with the exception of the Psalms being read. Tallis' festal responses were intoned by the priest, choir and people in a very devotional way. The church was quite full. Instead of a sermon and without taking a text the Bishop delivered an address on the Lambeth Conference, the great Assembly of 194 Bishops who met in July this year at Lambeth Palace, London, from all parts of the British Empire and of the world to deliberate for the welfare of the Holy Catholic Church. He described the visit of the Bishops to Ebbfleet, the landing place of the missionary Augustine in A.D. 597 on the Isle of Thanet, Kent; the imposing service in the glorious cathedral at Canterbury, near which city King Ethelbert held his court; the venerable parish church, Canterbury, wherein Queen Bertha worshipped before Augustine landed 1,300 years ago. The Bishop then referred at length to the principal resolutions of the Lambeth Conference and the encyclical letter issued by it, noting paragraphs and resolutions on missionary work and the reunion of Christendom. Being the eve of St. Luke the hymn "For all the saints who from their labours rest" was sung during the collection, which during the day amounted to about \$25. After the Bishop's benediction the hymn "The Day Thou gavest, Lord, is ended" was sung with great enthusiasm as Bishop and clergy retired to the vestry.

A Moose Jaw Scandal.

The social atmosphere of Moose Jaw has not been seriously disturbed for some years, but on Monday last the townspeople were shocked by the arrest of one of its prominent and hitherto highly esteemed young merchants on a charge involving the honor of a woman, preferred against the accused by her husband. The preliminary hearing took place before Police Magistrate Seymour Green on Wednesday afternoon, the case being heard behind closed doors. The accused was committed for trial. Mr. T. C. Johnston appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. N. McKenzie and Wm. Grayson for the defence. Bail was secured and granted; the prisoner going security for \$1000, his father and Mr. T. W. Robinson for \$500 each.

The Tennis Tournament.

The finals in the annual tournament of the Moose Jaw Lawn Tennis Club have been played and the results are as follows:—

Miss Marlott won the club cup for ladies' singles, defeating Mrs. Jno. Franks in the finals. This cup must be won two years in succession before it becomes the property of the holder.

Mr. J. A. Cragh won the club cup, which he held since last year, defeating Mr. McKee in the finals. The cup belongs to Mr. Cragh now as he has won it two years in succession.

Mr. J. A. Cragh and Miss Ostrander won the mixed doubles, defeating Mr. Macdonald and Miss W. Ostrander in the finals. The prizes—gold pin and bracelet—for this event were given by the President of the club, Mr. A. M. Fenwick, and are very handsome.

Another New Elevator.

Moose Jaw has now another new standard elevator. Mr. T. B. Baker last week commenced the erection of a new elevator a few yards west of Bready, Love & Tryon's, and it is now nearly completed. When finished it will have a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and will be operated by a 10 horse power gasoline engine. At the commencement of the season Mr. Baker did not contemplate any such step, but after dealing for a while under the commission system, he came to the conclusion that it would be more satisfactory to have an elevator of his own, as he could then have as much space as he desired, whereas formerly he was limited to two bins.

A number of farmers have been complaining of the treatment received at the hands of the elevator men. They claim that too much weight is being deducted for dirt, and if a farmer happens to have anything over the even number of bushels he gets nothing for it; thus if he chances to have 100 bushels and 59 lbs. he gets paid for the hundred bushels but not for the 59 lbs. Up to the present the farmers have had no alternative and some have come to look upon it as a case of legalized robbery. Whether the grievance will be removed when the new elevator starts running remains to be seen.

WINNING HER WAY.

CHAPTER XVI.

She was being whirled over the same road she had taken once before. Then it was autumn and evening; her heart was filled with a quietude; now it was a spring morning; the sun shone so brightly upon the carriage cushions and showed every tear and threadbare place; the tiny mirror in a gilt frame reflected a pale face with an expression of weariness, about the mouth. She looked languidly back among the cushions, her eyes fixed upon the landscape. She had broken the link which bound her to the castle; she had no one, no heart which beat in sympathy with hers. Even Aunt Lett had written her a delighted, half-sentimental letter relative to the good fortune which had befallen her. Good fortune! People called that good fortune? What was it?

To bear the name of a man, to share his wealth, not to have to worry about the material needs—that was "good fortune" to them! And in the return for that she was to give everything—her freedom, her hopes, herself, body and soul.

She shuddered and closed her eyes. "Never!" said she, so loudly that she was startled by her own voice, and that the old lady opposite her looked up in surprise. Her eyes were cast down; she did not notice it; she saw before her a dark-complexioned man, with sorrowful eyes; in her ears rang the sleigh-bells and the perfume of violets hovered around her. And yet he had turned from her, had deserted her—because she was a poor girl! She started up suddenly.

"Dear child, are you ill?" asked a sympathetic voice, and the old lady bent over her.

"No, no!" said she, hastily, blushing deeply. "I did not sleep in the night, and—"

"Pardon me, my dear young lady!" The lady resumed her seat. Then she took up a box, in it lay a number of bunches of violets. "My grandchildren picked them for me; may I offer you one?" And she held the fragrant purple flowers toward the girl.

Her tiny hand received them, but no word of thanks passed her lips. The donor only saw her draw back her black veil hastily over her face and press the flowers to her lips beneath it. After a while she fancied she heard sobs, but they had a tearless sound.

"She has sorrow too, and she is still so young," she murmured, looking out of the window.

At the stations all was animation; the coupe was occasionally filled for a short distance and then was vacant again. The old lady left the coupe. She stood upon the platform and watched the train as it slowly steamed out; she would like to have seen that sad, child-like face once more, but her wish was vain. Elsie sat as motionless as ever, in her corner.

At length she reached her destination and stepped upon the platform of that, to her, familiar station; it seemed to her as if she were dreaming. There was the Thüringen Wald as she had seen it a hundred times, and before her stretched the street with its neat, old-fashioned houses, in the windows of which flowers bloomed in profusion; further on was the tiny church with its shady green churchyard. All so unchanged, while she was not herself.

Rapidly she proceeded down the street and passed through the schoolyard. Not a soul to be seen—thank God! All were still at work and in the school-room.

The canopy was waiting clearly in his lighted cage in Sister Beate's room. She knocked and slowly crossed the threshold of the little room, in her mourning garb, her veil over her pale face.

"Elizabeth!" said a deep, calm voice. "Is it really you, Elizabeth?" An old lady advanced toward her, and a pair of kindly eyes looked into her sorrowful face.

"Sister Beate," she tried to say, but she could utter no sound. She threw both arms around the woman's neck and her pent-up grief dissolved into an almost convulsive fit of weeping.

"You are in mourning, poor child!" "My father," she stammered.

Sister Beate kissed her hand sympathetically and led her to the old-fashioned sofa. "Sit down, Elizabeth," she said, "and let me tell you what I know. Come take a cup of coffee. I knew that you were coming—a dispatch is here."

"From whom?" Elsie glanced at the speaker in terror. "What is it? What does the telegram say?" she asked quickly.

"I am to keep you from writing any letters, child, for your aunt will arrive here this evening."

Elsie trembled and at first did not speak. At length she sobbed: "Sister Beate, keep me that I may not sin—help me that I may not be ruined!"

"Elizabeth, you are beside yourself!" said the sister in her calm, warning voice.

Elsie's clasped hands fell into her lap. She looked moodily and searchingly into the face of the woman before her.

"Sister Beate," she continued, in a changed voice, "you told me when I left here that I could always find shelter with you, that you would give me a position in the school. I have come to-day to ask of you."

"Where is Sister Beate?" "She has gone to Africa. You should not ask me to go." "To Africa? As a missionary?" "Yes, she is going to help her husband who has a school at Natal. The boy fell to her, and she left three weeks ago."

Two words were uttered as simply as Sister Beate's. And merely gone

to church at some neighboring place.

Elsie knew the girl, and she knew that that particular order had carried its message by lot. She had never thought of it; it struck her as something unworthy of humanity.

"Did she go willingly, Sister Beate?" she asked, putting her hand to her aching head.

"Willingly? That God alone knows. But she knew He willed it so, and she went."

A pause ensued. The atmosphere indoors seemed to the girl suffocatingly heavy. Sister Beate was seated at a table, composing exercises.

"You should have rested awhile, Elizabeth; you look so pale and weary," said she.

The girl shook her head and approached her hand her hand upon the sister's shoulder.

"Sister Beate," she began in an unsteady voice, "you told me once—not very long ago—that truth was the only thing that would rescue one from difficulties and distress—that truth was the greatest of all virtues."

The old lady nodded assent without looking up.

"What I am about to ask you, Sister Beate, may sound strange; Angela had never loved, had she? You did not go to the world with a lie upon her lips and in her heart?"

The sister raised her eyes at that question.

"No, Elizabeth, her heart was like a blank page; we live such a secluded, peaceful life here that the passions never cross our threshold—the passions which grieve and wound human hearts. I do not know, but she was not by herself. You must have known that, Elizabeth. Why that question?"

Suddenly the girl fell upon her knees before Sister Beate and buried her face in the folds of her dress.

"I wish I had never left here—I wish I had never seen him," she sobbed.

"Rise, Elizabeth, and compose yourself." The woman compassionately stroked Elsie's hair.

"Help me, Sister Beate," besought Elsie, once more raising her tearful eyes. "To keep from lying, to tell my aunt that I must write to him and tell him the truth at any price."

"Yes, to him, Elizabeth. When they have called my betrothed for three days."

At first Sister Beate made no reply; then she said: "You were always my favorite, Elizabeth; but you are like it here? It is not so easy after having been in the gay world to settle down as a teacher with nothing but duty and the hands of the clock which indicate the time before one's eyes. Years ago a beloved pupil came back tired of the world and discouraged, and she implored me to keep her forever."

At first she would not, and then, in order to draw her out, she thought: the rest regularly benefited her unstrung nerves. But time healed her wound, health returned, and she turned her eyes to the gay life without our circle; her eyes grew daily more yearning and finally she said: "I am going, Sister Beate. I must go, here are my things."

"I do not know what became of her. I am only telling you this to show you that there is no place in which to heal permanently the wounds inflicted by the world; if you accept the position, you find yourself, for two years at least, Elsie, Consider it well."

She was still upon her knees; she saw pink roses and laughing maidens, and heard strains of the sweetest music, laughter and song—that was life, that was youth! And like a colorless picture suddenly rose before her the school-room with its large walls and she was so young! Sister Beate's last words troubled her.

From the next room came a clear, vibrating tone. Someone was playing the violin! Elsie burst into tears and bowed her head upon her folded arms which still rested upon the old lady's knees.

"I have nothing more to live for in the world, nothing more, Sister Beate," she murmured. "I will remain with you."

CHAPTER XVII.

There were spare rooms in the institute. The village inn was very primitive, and persons often stopped over to visit their daughters. One of the rooms had been placed at Elsie's disposal, and the best of those modest chambers was prepared for the reception of Frau von Ratenow.

The train was to arrive at nine o'clock, and the principal had gone to the station in person to receive the stern aunt.

In the meanwhile, Elsie sat in her little room and anxiously watched the passing clouds which occasionally obscured the moon. What was to be done? Sister Beate knew all the ways and she knew Frau von Ratenow too well, not to feel assured that there would be a struggle.

According to Elsie's opinion they must have arrived from the station some time since. Probably the two women were cots in the cozy sitting-room at that moment weaving the thread of her destiny.

"Elsie, Elsie," said a soft voice, "are you here, or not?"

She turned, saw a girlish form at the door and recognized the cousin, the spring and the aristocratic face beneath it. "Lili!" she cried in surprise.

"Yes, it is I!" was the reply. "I just fancied I should find you gazing at the moon, taking off her hat, is there not a sofa here? I am tired to death. Ah, Elsie, it was naughty of you to run away."

"Did you come with aunt Lili? Is she here?"

"Why, of course." And the dainty creature cast herself upon the bed. "That is, she would have been left alone, but she has been so kind to me. Aunt Lili anticipated that, or he would certainly have spared me this journey. The coupe was filled with mothers, nurses, and babies, and among them, erect as an Indian jagged, sat Aunt Ratenow—while I—oh, Elsie, why did you do this? To-night there is a supper party at Gramms, and I am so fond of crab-ragout with asparagus!"

Elsie did not reply; she seated herself in silence beside the bed upon which Lili lay, and looked anxiously in her face, while Lili's large eyes sparkled merrily, notwithstanding her plaintive lamentation.

"See here, Elsie, you are furnishing an abundance of matter for gossip," continued the girl. "I must confess that when Moritz gave the alarm this morning, after the supper, when I had me to prepare to accompany Aunt Ratenow on her search for the fugitive, I was just crazy to dine at the officers' club! I am convinced that the proprietor will be busy in their excite-

ment they will drink one glass of wine after another. And most will draw a vivid picture of you as a nun standing behind the lattice, and Hiegebach kneeling before it with clasped hands, doublet and sword."

Elsie returned to the window. "I do not understand you, sweet child," continued the little chatterbox. "I think Hiegebach wonderfully nice. I assure you if he had asked me—I would have accepted him on the spot—though I have so-called loved Lili! One must have lovers you know, Elsie, otherwise of whom should one think when one reads poems? They are highly necessary; but, notwithstanding, I would have married Hiegebach. How charming for him to see us bound to one another! Eternally lost love! But one need not be miserable forever; it is only so in poetry, but it is interesting, highly interesting! Elsie, do not be vexed with me; suddenly said a gentle voice behind her, and two soft arms stole around her neck. "I am not as bad as I seem to be, and if you will promise not to cry any more, I will tell you something that will please you immensely."

"Nothing gives me pleasure any more, Lili," was the mournful reply.

"Lili," said Elsie, "she whispered, 'in the flesh!'"

"Who—my cousin?" asked the anxious girl. She dreaded hearing how he received the blow she had prepared for him. He stood beside her at her father's grave, and looked at her so kindly, so compassionately. At that time she had tried to explain to him his lack of strength. He had said: "Hiegebach? No, do not mean him," continued Lili. "We girls would call him the one, the only one! Elsie, come, do not be so childish, you are in the best years of your life, and you have to be—bored with—yes," she laughed, "at a sisterhood. I always forget that; one does not learn such things there; at eighteen girls are serious, and from our school-room we could look down upon the court-yard of the barracks, and each of us had a 'Well, I saw him at Halle; Elsie, do you understand? He had his violin—well, Elsie, what do you say to that?'"

Elsie did not stir.

"And spoke to him—do not start, Elsie, I did not see me; she was talking to a porter on the other side of the platform. I was getting the tickets and he was standing among the crowd; he really was quite acquainted with me, but I know how to help myself under such circumstances. As I passed him my umbrella fell at his feet, and he picked it up. 'Oh, thank you very much, Lieutenant Bernardi,' said I. He started. 'I am in a great hurry,' I continued. 'My name is Lili Teesfeld; I am going to the officers' club. I have a violin—well, Elsie, what do you say to that?'"

Elsie did not stir.

"I am in a great hurry," I continued. "My name is Lili Teesfeld; I am going to the officers' club. I have a violin—well, Elsie, what do you say to that?'"

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KLONDIKE MINING-CAMP.

WHERE IT IS SITUATED, AND HOW TO GET THERE.

The Discovery Was Accidental—George Cormac, With Two Indians, Found the First Gold—Story of a Returned Prospector—Riches of the Pay Dirt—Price of the Necessary of Life.

The Klondike River, on which the new placers were discovered, is in the British Northwest Territory, two thousand miles almost directly east of St. Michael. It is fifty-two miles from Forty Mile Post, which is the nearest large station. From Juneau it is six hundred and fifty miles in a northwest coast. Dawson, the headquarters of the new diggings, is at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers. The population last June in Dawson was 1,000 says a writer in Harper's Weekly.

The discovery of this new northern bonanza was an accident, as mining discoveries usually are. An old Yukon miner, George Cormac, who had lived for twenty years upon the arctic circle, and who had made little money in all this time, went up to the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers to fish for salmon, which usually run in large quantities in the Yukon River at that point at the end of spring. He arrived at the place in June, 1896. The salmon did not run, and hence he had recourse to prospecting in the creeks that empty into the Klondike a few miles above its mouth. He knew that this territory, had been prospected by experts, and that their decision was that there was no gold in paying quantities north of the Yukon, and especially in the British possessions where he then was.

He travelled up the Klondike three miles, then made his way through tangled thickets up a little stream with precipitous sides. He had two Indians with him, and the three set to work to prospect in the primitive Yukon fashion, that is, they cut wood, set fires every night on the ground to thaw out the frozen gravel, and each day dug out of the prospect hole the loose earth which was thawed down not over twelve inches by the fire. In this way, in about ten days they reached bed-rock at a depth of fifteen feet. When Cormac was astonished to find out from the loose dirt bed-rock from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in coarse gold to the pan. By this time his provisions were nearly exhausted, so he sent an Indian to Forty Mile Post, fifty-two miles away, for supplies he remaining on the ground to prospect further. He also sent a note to several of his friends in Forty Mile Post, telling them of his discoveries. Several men responded and came up, took up claims, and began to prospect; but it was not until nearly three months had passed before any one came in with an adequate supply of provisions, and with tools to work the claims properly. These men soon took out several thousand dollars' worth of gold dust, and it was the return of two of his party to Forty Mile Post, late in the fall, which led to the unprecedented gold rush to this little camp. Not fifty able-bodied men out of a population of 1,500 were left in the camp three days after this gold-dust was brought in.

With the mercury 53 degrees below zero, with snow covering the ground in every direction, the party packed their household goods on sledges, and with dogs and by hand they pulled these sledges over the ice of the Yukon and over the snowy fields until they reached the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, where there was a small settlement gathered around a little saw mill operated by Joe Ladue, one of the old Alaska Company's traders. In particular, he was the clerk where Cormac had made his big discovery, and which they promptly named Bonanza Creek. This and the neighbouring creek, called El Dorado, were prospectors staked out in claim, and work has begun immediately. At first, in the delirium of this good excitement, there was a mad race for the claims, and the location and the extent of the claims which each man could take up, but luckily the Northwest Territory official surveyor, William Ogilvie, was on the ground, and he suggested that they survey the two creeks and to give each man the allotted space under the

BRITISH MINING LAWS

was accepted. He promptly surveyed the territory, and each claimant received 300 linear feet, extending across the creek, and the width of the claim was 100 feet wide, but the great majority received allotments about 600 feet wide.

An extraordinary find spread with great rapidity down the Yukon, and in a few weeks most of the old mining-camps for 100 miles down the river were partially abandoned, and the few people who had been working in mines that paid from \$5 to \$20 a day arrived at the new bonanza. Around Ladue's old mill sprang up a town of tents and shanties, which Ladue named in honor of the original British surveyor, who mapped out all this far northern territory. The Alaska Commercial Company sent in all the provisions that it could gather up from its stations, but most of this food did not reach the camp until the following spring. There would have been actual famine in this little remote mining district had not one man had the foresight to bring in food. This was Clarence Berry, a young farmer from Fresno County, California, who had been mining with indifferent success on the Yukon for two years. Luckily he had \$2000 worth of provisions when the news came of Cormac's rich strike, and he added to this a few more dollars which he bought at Forty Mile Post. With this large supply he was enabled to keep alive the 500 or 600 men who were working in the camp until the Alaska Commercial Company was enabled to bring in further supplies. No one had any money, so Berry sold his goods on credit, taking in part payment in shares in different mines on the creek. In this way he was enabled to help out his companions and at the same time to acquire interest in these mines, which in another season will make him

MORE THAN A MILLIONAIRE.

The curious feature of the development of this camp is that it should be reached in less than six months unvisited except by men already on the Yukon. As early as last January, William Ogilvie's official reports of the extraordinary richness of the pay dirt in the Klondike reached Ottawa. Because Ogilvie was a surveyor and not a miner, all the experts in Canada as well as in this country pronounced his reports wildly exaggerated. Even as late as last March reports also came out to Juneau, brought by William Carr, the regular mail carrier, and these also were discredited by the great majority of mining men in Alaska and in this country. It was not until spring opened and men returned with sacks and cans of gold-dust as practical proof that the rush actually began. Then every steamer to the north from Seattle and Victoria was crowded, and every one who could leave Juneau or Portland took an outfit of provisions and started for the camp.

One returning prospector, J. O. Heestwood, of Seattle, told, to my mind, the most remarkable story of all these prospectors. He had mined on the Yukon for three years. The first year he contracted the survey from living exclusively on salt pork and beans, and was brought out of the territory almost in a dying condition. With spirit unimpaired, he returned the next season, but his claims panned out only a meagre living. He returned to California and delivered a series of lectures through the State on the resources and the wonders of Alaska. He lectured with stereoscopic views. In this way he made enough money to furnish him an outfit, and he was at Glacier Creek near the Klondike when the news of the discovery came. He promptly packed up his belongings, and was among the first to reach the new camp. He took up a claim, but the prospects did not please him, and as others were disappointed in sinking their first shafts, he abandoned the camp and started down the river.

HIS BOAT BROKE DOWN

and he was compelled to return on foot to the new mining district. By this time pans of dirt ranging from \$500 to \$125 had been found in several places, and he at once proceeded to develop his property. He worked throughout the season, hiring a couple of men to help him.

The richness of this pay dirt may be appreciated when it is said that Mrs. Clarence Berry, the wife of the man who made the richest clean-up in the Klondike, was accustomed to take a dump of dirt at her husband's claim every day, and with a sharp sick to disintegrate some of these half-frozen clumps of dirt which showed traces of yellow metal. In this way she actually picked out by hand during three months nearly \$3000 in nuggets. One of these nuggets that she obtained from a frozen clump was valued at \$24, and resembled in shape and size a common-sized potato.

When the spring came and the water rushed down through the creeks, the men were all prepared to take advantage of it. They had built sluices of the most primitive style, but although they had no quicksilver, they were enabled to save the greater part of their gold because of its weight. In the sluices, at distances of six inches, they built little riffles of wood, which caught the gold as the water brought down the loose earth and metal down through the sluice. Mr. Heestwood estimates that they saved nearly one per cent. of all the gold in the earth. Another source of riches is that this dirt, later on, was found to contain silver. The creek during six months of the hard winter, was all sluiced out within two weeks. The clean-up, as miners call it, began in the month of May. The Klondike and El Dorado creeks averaged \$5000 and upwards. It is an equally

REMARKABLE FACT

that not a single miner of the 200 who staked out claims on Bonanza Creek drew a blank. Every one had at least \$5000 in gold dust at the end of the season.

It would require columns to give any adequate description of the excitement of this mining-camp, and the arctic circle. Everything is of the crudest description. Material, tools and all supplies are extremely costly, far beyond what could be expected in a desert camp as Coolgardie in Australia. During the winter flour sold at \$60 a hundred pounds, bacon sold at \$100 a hundred, and a dollar a pound. Dried fruit, which is absolutely indispensable in the miner's dietary, sold at a dollar a pound. Rubber boots were quoted at \$25 a pair. Mackinaw jackets, which are indispensable in the arctic circle, sold at \$30 a pair. Miners' wages were \$15 a day for ten hours' work, or \$1500 a month for shorter time. The men in rule log huts, plastered over the top and clanked together by the sides with moss. They heated these cabins with sheet-iron stoves which are prepared expressly for the Alaska trade. They dressed in heavy flannels, with outer clothing of bearskin and wolf-skin. They were enabled to work out doors throughout the winter, when the men no longer felt below 60 degrees, but they were forced to take great precautions to guard against perspiration, as any moisture on the exposed skin led to dangerous frost-bites.

When the spring came they suffered even greater hardships than in the winter. For the sudden heat was terrible, melting away the clumps of snow, and gnats made life a burden. No portion of the face could be exposed without attacks from these pests. It is the humid heat of the Mississippi Valley which comes suddenly upon this arctic region as soon as the snow melts. This humidity is due mainly to the large bodies of water which lie in every direction. Every creek, river and lake is filled with muddy water from the melting snow, and the powerful rays of a torrid sun fill the air with water which is deadly to all except the strongest persons. From the tasks that I have had with the returned miners, I think a recent statement of Dr. Willis Everett, of Seattle, is not exaggerated. He has been engaged in a topographical survey of the Klondike district for the government, and he says, "I have yet to see a man who has remained in that country for two years and retained his health."

HIS CONFESSION.

Baldwin—I suppose you took your piece of smoked glass and looked at the eclipse of the sun the other morning?

Rambo—No. The fact is I—aw—forgot all about it. I looked through my pair of smoked glasses the night before.

SIZING HIM UP.

First Tramp—Yer say that the woman give yer de grub didn't believe yer war a gentleman in reduced circumstances?

Second Tramp—Dat's what I said.

First Tramp—Did she tell yer so?

Second Tramp—No, she brought me a knife ter eat der pie wid.

ELECTRICITY AND RATS.

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF A TRAP THAT CATCHES RODENTS.

Live Chickens Are Used for Bait—Visitors to the Cage Step on the Bait—Rats That Live Them Behind Bars—Hears Had Better Look Out.

Rats, beware! An enterprising Dane has invented a trap to catch you by electricity. It is an ingenious affair, and was used with such success in a New York restaurant the other night, that 123 rats were squealing in confinement in the morning.

The trap is four feet long by two feet and seven inches wide, but the electrician says he intends to make traps of all sizes to fit circumstances, and he is bold enough to assert he can make a trap big enough to catch bears.

The application of electricity to the trap is very simple. Beside the cage, which is made of wire netting, set on a board platform, stands a dry electric battery of ten cells of the power of fifteen volts. One current and two magnets, one for each trap door, are used, and all the electric apparatus is on the bottom of the platform and out of sight, only the wires that connect with the battery being visible.

TRAP BAITED WITH CHICKENS.

Live chickens are used as bait, but the rats never even get a nibble at them, as they are secure in a house of their own, supplied with water and food. The chicken coop is set in the trap near the door, and the chickens are seen through small iron bars.

Mr. Rat walks into the trap through a tunnel shaped entrance, and passes along a narrow, wire enclosed passageway. He approaches to within a few inches of the chickens in the coop which is directly in front of him, and fancies he will have a fine meal in a second, when he steps upon a trap door. The chicken coop swings into a low space, opening the passageway to the rat, and the upright front door drops, locking him in.

He starts down the passageway on a tour of exploration, but he does not journey far before he steps upon a second trap door. This chicken coop swings around in place again, shutting out the possibility of returning for the rat, and at the same time the front door of the cage opens to admit another hungry visitor.

The first rat caught pushes his way out of the passageway by forcing open a door, which immediately closes, shutting him out of the gateway. He is now in the cage proper awaiting his doom.

INTO WATER FROM A DISK

It is the inventor's intention to add to his trap a circular disk, on which a rat, coming from the passageway will step. The disk will turn by electricity, and as every third quarter of a revolution it will drop a rat into a well of water under the cage, and in this manner, rats will be drowned as fast as they are caught.

Let us suppose the rat of an owner sufficient to drop the electrical trap doors used at present, and a mouse and a rat as big as a cat were taken upon a sudden in the big catch made the other evening.

The inventor says chickens as bait, because he says rats go for them like "thunder." Then he builds a large trap, he will put in a hen and her brood as bait.

The trap may be left for days without attention, or until it is so full of rats that it

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Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

(From Regina Leader)

No. 3.

Former articles describing in a brief and imperfect way the course of development of the institutions of local government in the North West, embraced a period from the beginning of organization in the early seventies down to the end of the year 1888, when for the first time every part of the country obtained representation in the legislature, and the aspirations of the people were recognized by Ottawa to the extent that the representatives were, seemingly at least, entrusted with control of all the public revenues accruing to the Territories. It has been told that after the first Legislative Assembly was constituted and assembled in 1888, an Advisory Council of four Elected Members was selected by Governor Royal, and that in definite, unmistakable, formal and solemn manner His Honour conferred upon the Assembly the right and power and duty of directing the disposal of all the funds of government, including both Federal grant and local revenue, regarding which latter there had been, of course at no time any question. The Members dispersed at the close of the session resting confident in the belief that at least a main contention had been gained, and that, within the limits of the Supply Bill which they had passed, the public business of the country would be carried on with and upon the advice of the Advisory Council which His Honour had chosen and in which the House had expressed confidence. During recess matters went on without at least any external hitch. The Advisory Council were called together from time to time by His Honour. Ostensibly the atmosphere was serene.

On 16th October, 1889, the Assembly convened for the second session. The Lieut. Governor in his speech promised to submit a statement of Receipts and Expenditure, and also "the Territorial Estimates for 1889-90, which will be prepared with the assistance of my 'Advisory Council.'" This was quite in accord with the common expectation. The surface of things was not in any especially significant manner ruffled until the 29th of October, when Mr. Haultain from the Advisory Council made the following statement:

"I have to announce to the House on behalf of the Advisory Council that we have tendered our resignation to the Lieut. Governor, and I am authorized to say that His Honour has been pleased to accept it."

The reason for the resignation of the Advisory Council may be briefly stated as the following: When the Assembly met, the members of the Council discovered that in spite of the formality of the meetings over which His Honour presided and at which regular Minutes were passed and approved—all of record—their advice had been ignored. His Honour had not only acted without advice, but had ignored the advice of his Advisers and the action of them and himself in Council. The Advisers having met with His Honour in Council, and having by Minutes directed certain lines of action, such Minutes being approved by His Honour as President of the Council, they supposed that the direction thus agreed upon should have been followed; they discovered that their direction had not been followed. One specific instance may be cited. On the question of the public printing (which since 1883 had been held by Mr. N. F. Davis's printing company without tender) the members of the Advisory Council had given assurance to the Members of the House that the policy of letting contracts only upon public tender should be inaugurated.

In this regard the advice of the Advisers had been ignored; they discovered that the 1889 sessional printing was being done by the same old printers at the same old prices, and that practically no attempt had been made to procure tenders for the work.

The letter of resignation of the outgoing Advisers made plain that the Lieut. Governor had taken the position that when he handed over to the Assembly in 1888 the control of the Federal grant, he did so as a matter of grace and not of right. The letter stated that "The constant discussions at Council meetings on the general theory of our constitution showed us plainly that Your Honour only conceded what we claimed as a right. * * * We therefore tender our resignations, because we cannot continue to work under a system in which our most important powers are only granted to us in the form of concessions, and because we are unwilling to accept responsibility with out a corresponding right of control." The position of the resigning Advisers was logical and definite. The House looked to them to carry out its wishes. His Honour evidently had prevented them from carrying out the will of the Assembly. To continue in office would have been to forfeit the confidence of the Assembly, and would have further been an acknowledgment that His Honour was right in holding that the Assembly did not possess the power or right to exercise control of the funds. With the approbation of the majority in the Assembly, the Advisers determined to contest the position of the Lieut. Governor. The right and power to control the funds had been handed over to the Assembly by His Honour the previous year. It is an old political axiom that no extension of the franchise once obtained shall ever be relinquished; and the Assembly resolved to be guided by the axiom. Once before, as was recorded in our first article, the old North West Council, by an inadvertence at Ottawa, had been deprived of almost their whole power to legislate. They proceeded to legislate just the same, although one of their Members, Col. Hugh Richardson, pointed out the lack of power and refused to be a party to the legislation. The outcome proved that Col. Richardson was legally right, and before the North West Council's Ordinances of 1881 were legal there had to be special legislation passed at Ottawa to make them legal; but the very fact of this special legislation proved that the position of the majority of the Council was morally right. The outcome, while establishing the technical accuracy of Col. Richardson's position, proved that the position taken by the majority of his colleagues had obviated a hardship. If they had admitted the non-possession of power for the time being, they would for a time have lacked the power to legislate, but they refused to admit the lack of power, and as a matter of fact their refusal operated to obviate the lack.

It is well understood now, and was then, although in the nature of things Hon. Joseph Royal could not state it, that the position he assumed in 1889 was not so much his own, as it was the position of the Ottawa authorities. The Assembly were perfectly aware of this fact; and the incidents of 1889 and 1890 created no feeling against His Honour. He was, as far as the finances were concerned, merely an official of the Department of the Interior; and if it was the policy of the Government to withhold control from the Assembly, the Lieut. Governor had no recourse. And it must be said for Hon. Mr. Royal that the fight so far as he had the making of it was well carried on and interesting; he was no tyro in constitutional practice, and was seldom caught napping.

The announcement of the resignation of the first Advisory Council was made by Mr. Haultain on 29th October. On 5th November His Honour announced by Message his selection of another Council composed of Messrs. Brett, Betts, Jelly and Richardson (Grenfell). Dr. Brett made a statement to the effect that the Council would exercise the functions of an Executive in matters affecting local revenues only. The new Advisers thus expressed their willingness to be deprived of their control of the Federal grant. On 8th November Messrs. Clinksill and Thorburn moved want of confidence in the Advisory Council in the following resolution: "That their position as set out in the statement of their leader was assumed contrary to the wishes of this Assembly, and the Advisory Council do not possess the confidence of this Assembly." Misses Reaman and Paxton moved in amendment: "That the statement appears to be a statement in the direction of responsible government, as formerly held; therefore this Assembly views with regret the position necessarily taken by the Advisory Council." Then followed the first of many divisions in which the "nobles" or "notorious" 13 figured as the majority. The amendment was defeated and the main motion carried; thus: Messrs. Thorburn, Nelf, Sutherland, Davidson, Oliver, Turnbull, Clinksill, Ross, Mitchell—13; Messrs. Brett, Richardson, Betts, Jelly, Reaman—

R. BOGUE.

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New Dry Goods

Call and enquire prices of Sporting Goods before paying high prices at other stores.

My Prices on all Lines will be found Away Down.

R. Bogue.

Paxton, Hoy, Secord—8. It will be noted that Mr. Jelly (North Regina) not only took sides with but was a member of the new Council, although only a few days before he had resigned office to mark his disapprobation of the very position which the new Council was upholding.

Two days later the new Advisory Council resigned, but His Honour declined to relieve them from office, on the ground that they were guilty of no act showing that they were unworthy of trust. In a letter to Dr. Brett His Honour said: "Territorial matters (meaning local as distinguished from Federal revenues) alone are intended by the Statute to be placed under control of the Assembly, and it is only in the event of your administering such affairs in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the House, that your resignation, as 'Members of the Executive, can be entertained.'"

His Honour thus adopted ground distinctly contrary to the position assumed the previous year. Then he had passed over the Federal money to Assembly control; now, he was refusing control, and he, or his Advisers, offered no definite explanation as to why the Federal money was to be withdrawn from Assembly control. There was no reference to the proceedings of the previous session. The only inference to be drawn was that the proceedings of that session had been illegal. The struggle turned on the question, What do "matters of finance" mean? A minority of the House were willing to accept His Honour's new interpretation that only local revenue was meant, and that the Parliamentary vote to the North West should be dispensed by the Interior Department, the Assembly having no right to control or have access to the accounts. The majority contended that "matters of finance" meant all the moneys devoted to government; they contended further that control having once been given should never be withdrawn, such a course being contrary to the whole history of constitutional growth. The situation was aggravated by the Lieut. Governor, through his Advisers, refusing to give any account to the House of the moneys he himself had asked the House to vote the year before, which were granted by the House in the Supply Bill to which with all the ancient forms he had assented, and which provided that the moneys voted should be accounted for.

The resignation of Dr. Brett and his colleagues having been refused by His Honour, they continued in office. On the following day (12 November) they presented Estimates including only the local moneys. On the 14th Dr. Brett moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, and then ensued a little bit of ingenuity of "procedure." For the House to pass into Committee of Supply is tantamount to an expression of confidence in the executive. It is the rule that there shall not be proposed at any sitting of the House more than one amendment to the motion to go into Supply. When the motion was made Mr. Secord, of the minority party struck his first feat with the following amendment: "That this Assembly recommend to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that full responsible government should be given to the Territories with the other powers in addition to those already possessed by the Assembly, granted by the B.N.A. Act to the provinces, with the exception of the power to raise money on the 'public credit.' This was a poser for the majority party. The proposition was their own sentiments, in the identical words by which they had expressed themselves the previous year. To vote it down would place them in a false position; while to support the motion meant either going into Supply without being able to give a reason for refusal. But the men of the majority were not without resource. The minority had stolen a march. The question was, Could they maintain the advantage? A debate commenced, and shortly Mr. Sutherland arose with an innocent little motion "That when this House adjourns it do stand 'adjourned until 4:15 o'clock p.m.'" The trap was no observed, Mr. Sutherland's motion was allowed to pass, and the majority party had won the trick. They immediately proposed adjournment carried it, and when the House met at 4:15 it was a new sitting. The minority tried the game again, but Mr. Haultain first caught the eye of Mr. Speaker Wilson, and proposed the following amendment: "That the House do not consider any further 'Supply to be granted to Her Majesty' until the Supply voted last year has been properly accounted for." The debate lasted until after midnight. Mr. Haultain's amendment carried and the motion to go into Supply was defeated.

On the following day a resolution was passed as follows: "That an 'humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieut. Governor praying that he will be pleased to accept the resignation of the present Advisory Council, and select an Advisory Council which will possess the confidence of the Assembly.'"

The minority Council again resigned (on the 15th); and "their first executive act having failed to secure the support of the Assembly," His Honour deemed it his duty to accept their resignation (on the 16th). He did not at once select another Council; no further Estimates were presented; no Supply was passed; the House was prorogued on the 22nd November. On the last days of the session able, exhaustive and red-hot resolutions were passed by the majority to be forwarded to Ottawa, defining the position of the Assembly and demanding measures to terminate the cause of difficulty. On the 20th on motion by Messrs. Haultain and Cayley, one was adopted from which we select a few typical paragraphs:—

"3. Whereas His Honour refused to accept the resignation of His Council, and the Council persisted in retaining office;

"5. And whereas, at last session \$105,484.90 was voted, and the statement of Public Accounts brought before this Assembly only amounts to \$18,078.74;

"9. And whereas the Estimates laid on the table do not meet with the approval of the House, inasmuch as they do not include the amounts voted by the Parliament of Canada at its last session for expenses of government in the Territories;

"11. And whereas the continuance in office of a Council not possessing the confidence of the Assembly was a gross violation of the rights and privileges of the Assembly;

"13. And whereas no new Advisory Council can be formed which will have the confidence of the Assembly until His Honour has signified his intention to accede to the just demands of the Assembly;

"15. Therefore, be it Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Honour praying that he will cause this Resolution to be transmitted by telegram to day to the Rt. Hon. the President of Privy Council of Canada."

The day previous Mr. Haultain from a special committee appointed to review a Dominion Bill which had been introduced earlier in the year at Ottawa, and withdrawn, to amend and consolidate the North-West Acts, made report to the effect that, "excepting as regarded the liquor question, the Bill did not deal with any matters in line with the oft expressed wishes of the Territories, but was distinctly retrogressive. The report demanded an amendment to dispense with the sitting of Legal Experts in the Assembly. Clause 12 of the report was: 'Section 98 of the Bill proposes to continue a law which is unnecessary and a direct insult to the people of the Territories.' These extracts serve to reveal the temper into which arbitrary and grossly unconstitutional treatment had brought the representatives of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North-West.

whelming majority of the people of the North-West.

In proroguing the session of 1889, Governor Royal said: "The various incidents which followed the resignation of my first Advisory Council, the attitude assumed by a majority of the Members, and the earnest desire of all that the business of the country should not suffer in consequence, are circumstances which will make this session an historical one."

A letter from His Honour to Mr. Tweed, dated 20th November, shows that the position of Advisers had been offered to Messrs. Tweed, Clinksill, Cayley and Nelf on the 19th. They refused to assume the position unless His Honour conceded to the following conditions: "1st. Full accounts of 1888-89 according to be shown by Supply Bill of 1888. 2nd. 1889 Estimates to contain the full amount of Dominion vote for Territorial purposes for 1889-90. 3rd. All moneys both Federal and Territorial to be voted by the Assembly and expended by the Advisory Council." His Honour was unable to comply with the conditions. He said: "According to my interpretation of the Act 'the Territorial accounts are the only accounts which the Assembly seem to have the right to examine and investigate, and inquire into.' * * * The Assembly is not in my view of the Law entitled to have included in its Estimates a statement of any of the sums already voted by the Dominion Parliament. * * * As far as Federal moneys are concerned I must hold that the Law requires me to expend them under the direction of the Dominion Government and not under the direction of the Assembly."

There was thus a direct issue. So far as concerned the withholding of the Federal Vote from the control of the Assembly, there was no question but that His Honour was acting quite within the Law laid down in the North-West Territories Act. It was quite well understood further that the Department of Interior or Dominion Government, whose official the Governor was, compelled him to confine himself within the Law. The fight made by the Assembly, therefore, was not against His Honour, but against the authorities at Ottawa. The majority in the Assembly contended that they had a constitutional right to exercise control over the Federal Vote. They contended that the Act might be so interpreted as to allow of control by the Assembly, and pointed for proof to the proceedings in 1888 when under the Act such control was actually handed over to them and allowed. And they contended that as such control had once been handed over to them, it would be contrary to and would violate every tradition of constitutionality to allow themselves to be deprived of such control. The Governor might be acting within his technical rights; but they were acting within their moral and constitutional rights. They knew that if they meekly relinquished control, after once possessing it, they might have to wait an indefinitely long time before they would regain it, and they were confident that if they determinedly refused to be deprived of control, they would shortly be given complete possession of it. Their conduct might and did appear to be timid, and to the few who had perhaps a pecuniary interest in keeping the control at Ottawa, as high handed and rebellious; but the majority in the Assembly acted upon the well grounded principle that the truly loyal citizen is he who refuses to be a slave, and there is not the slightest room to doubt that their determined front effected a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the long disputed point a great deal more quickly than would have been accomplished by the attitude and tactics of the moderate and compromising minority. But we are anticipating. Another year of antagonism had to ensue before there were secured to the people of the Territories for ever the rights which were indubitably theirs by virtue of their British as well as their Canadian citizenship.

The 1889 session closed as we have stated, without any Estimates having been passed. The financial proposition of the second Advisory Council regarding local moneys, over which without question the House had full control, had been rejected, and the Council's second resignation accepted. When the session ended His Honour had no Council. After the session Dr. Brett's Council again took office, excepting Mr. Jelly. The third Council were Dr. Brett, Messrs. Betts, Richardson, and Secord. This Council notoriously did not possess the confidence of the Assembly, nevertheless they continued during a year to advise His Honour respecting the expenditure of Territorial or local moneys. The alleged justification of their position may be briefly stated: They did not hold that the intentions of the majority were wrong, but held that their actions were wrong. They did not hold that the condition under the Law was right, but held that the Law must be respected, and that the Assembly should make the best of a bad condition. The Governor required a Council: the majority in effect, refused a Council: they,

although in a minority and lacking the confidence of the House, acted as such Council so that the terms of the Law might be fulfilled.

The situation became even more strained at the session of 1890.

Truth's Told in a Few Words.

A child's respect for its parents is not secured by over-lencency any more than by over-severity.

A daughter should never seek or be allowed to "out dress" the mother. In every family the mother should be the best dressed member.

The discarded finery of a daughter should never constitute a mother's wardrobe. No one feels especially dignified in the presence of one who clothes she is wearing, and a mother should at all times preserve her dignity before her children. The mother who never loses her queenliness will never lose her crown.

The man who earns one dollar and spends two, and the man who earns two and spends one, stands on either side of the hairline between heedlessness and discretion, between ruin and safety.

Parents generally receive that measure of filial respect they deserve—not always perhaps, but very generally.

When a mother allows her daughter to appropriate her wraps, gloves, veils, or other articles of personal attire, she begins a policy of familiarity which, sooner or later breeds contempt. A respect for one's belongings engenders a respect for one's possessor.—August Ladies' Home Journal.



Now-a-days nearly every woman rides a bicycle. The majority of these who do not, have failed to compass its difficulties because of nervousness. Many women after taking innumerable lessons, and trying vainly to conquer the wheel for weeks, have finally given it up as a hopeless task for this one reason:—

In nearly every instance severe nervousness in women may be traced to weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs distinctly feminine. No other class of disorders so torture a woman's nerves or break them down so quickly and effectually. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure, speedy and permanent cure for all troubles of this description. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the indigestions that precede maternity and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the little new comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It transforms weak, nervous invalids into strong, healthy, nerve-steady women. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not offer a substitute.

"My wife was troubled with female weakness for several years," writes James Cassell, Esq., of Schenectady, Johnson Co., Kans. (P. O. Box 61). "She had bearing-down pains and pain in back. Her periods were irregular, she would have fainting spells, the best doctors did her no good. By the time my wife had taken four bottles of the Favorite Prescription she was completely cured. No more pain. Her monthly periods are regular, she is stout and strong. When she commenced taking your medicines she weighed about 125 pounds—now she weighs 160 pounds."

Send 3 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.—Cloth binding 50 cents. A whole medical library in one 1000 page volume.

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PRACTICAL FARMING.

MULCHING THE GARDEN.

There is scarcely any other simple service by which the fruit garden may be so greatly benefited as by the application of a generous mulch of some kind. All fruit trees are greatly helped by it; all the small fruits with the exception of the grape, need it to help them through the great heat of our summers; some of them cannot be satisfactorily cultivated, indeed, without it. The strawberry is very greatly assisted not only to full-sized fruit but to a long-continued crop by this device for conserving the natural moisture of the soil. The mulch is also highly desirable to keep the fruit clean when ripening, at which time it is often "sanded" by showers, rendering it practically worthless—few people care for strawberries which have lost their flavor as well as their sand by being washed. The same treatment is hardly less useful to the raspberry, for those who raise this fine fruit will know how rapidly without it the berries diminish in size after a few hot, dry days; how, suddenly, also, they grow large and luscious again after a drizzling shower. It will be readily understood, therefore, that a mulch of several inches of some protecting material will greatly help to keep up the quality and size of the fruit, even under the hottest summer skies.

The current and gooseberry, of course, appreciate anything which helps to retain them of their natural soil conditions. What material is used for this purpose is of little importance; whatever is most easily available will generally do, except that for strawberries, which grow so near the ground it should be of clean straw, hay or other like unobjectionable material. Bedding from a stable, the weeds from the garden, lawn clippings—which are excellent—the fine chips and chaff from the woodpile, waste excelsior, or packing—are all useful for this end. Even coal ashes applied under the currants and gooseberries will do much good in this way. On most small places a good deal which could be used thus to very excellent advantage is annually wheeled away in a barrow at the expense of much pain to some distant dump—the rakings of the lawn in early spring, the pruning of shrubs and vines, chips and dirt and weeds of all kinds, which if thrown into a heap in some old corner for the time being would be timely and useful. Such refuse slowly decomposes under the shrubs and trees, and returns much of the richness to the soil which has been previously taken from it, while acting at the same time to prevent the exhaustion of moisture. And, while we are about it, let us not forget a good cool mulch for the roses—nothing in the garden will appreciate it more highly or give a more precious return.

NECESSITY FOR GOOD WATER.

Water is directly absorbed into the blood with whatever impurity may be contained in it. It is to some extent strained or filtered of what it may have of solid matter not dissolved in it, but whatever is held in solution, and some of what it may have that is not dissolved to some extent, goes into the blood with it. This impure water poisons the very fount of life, says American Sheep Breeder, and carries into an animal what may be the most injurious to the health. There are, however, some injurious matters existing in water which are more especially deserving of notice on account of their very deleterious effects, such as the eggs or germs of organic matter, either vegetable or animal, as the spores of various minute plants, and the embryos of the most deadly parasitic animals. Of these may be mentioned the germs of epidemic diseases due to the growth in the blood of minute plants derived from these germs, and the deadly parasites such as the liver fluke, the various intestinal worms, and the ova of many tape worms. All these may be taken into sleep in water drawn from streams or springs or most frequently from stagnant ponds. One of the most frequent sources of infection is the overflowing of pastures by streams into which a large number of cattle and sheep may have been drained, or into which the wastes of towns or cities may have been discharged. On this account the shepherd cannot exercise great caution for the protection of his flocks, or estimate too highly those most favorable localities where the streams flow down unobscured mountain slopes, from the primeval forests, or where the sparse population has never defiled the soil with filth and impregnated it with the germs of disease. Nor can he estimate too highly the pure mountain fountain flowing from far down below the sources of impurity, and supplying the flocks with wholesome drink. And in the choice of a range or for a farm for the rearing of a flock this point is to be considered first and last as being of the most paramount importance.

WATERING HORSES IN THE FIELD.

Some of the pleasantest memories of my boyhood on the old farm cling around "the old oaken bucket that hung in the well," says a writer. The farm lay on both sides of the road, with much of the arable land so near the house that it was rarely necessary to carry water to the field. Then when plowing or dragging a dusty summer fallow I would stop on the headland nearest to the well, and while the horses were resting I would run to the well. How refreshing to sip my fill from the dripping coolness! But what of my dumb helpers? Even now, after an interval of fifty years, it is not without self reproach that I remember how little thought was given to their wants. I was very fond of my horses and would not wilfully have let them suffer. But no one thought of offering horses water, save at the regular hours—morning, noon and night. And I done so it would have assuredly brought down rebuke upon my head, for it was contrary to precedent and practice. How is it now? When farmers "drive their teams ahead" these sultry days, do they take along a keg of water and a bucket? The last half century has unquestionably brought much good to horses. They are better shod, more intelligently cared for, less doped and blooded, blundered, fired and ploughed than

they were. But in the matter of watering them often, there is little improvement. Now, as then, they are watered often when on the road. The clear stream, purring through the culvert, and the wayside watering trough, offers hints which are not neglected. But in the field the thirsty horses are yet made to toil under the sun without a cooling drop, until time for "knocking off."

FEED FOR PIGS.

Warm skim or new milk is the most perfect feed for pigs, and when this cannot be had, the nearer to it the food can be made the better the result will be. Middlings made into a little slop, steamed if convenient, and a little oil added is probably the best substitute for milk. It promotes growth of bone and muscle, and does not make the young pig too fat. Cornmeal porridge, with a good proportion of oilmeal, is a good ration, except that the corn may prove too fattening. One hog may cost almost nothing, while three or four may be expensive. One hog on a suitably sufficient ration of food will be sufficient, but which serves very little in the way of satisfying several of them. Weeds, skim milk, buttermilk, potato peels, cabbage leaves, turnip and beet tops, and other refuse will be accepted by a hog and no grain need be given in summer.

DESTROYING BURDOCKS.

It is a comparatively easy matter to kill the burdock, though it may be hard enough to exterminate it, because it seeds so plentifully and the seed will remain in the ground for years until it has a favorable chance to grow. As the burdock is biennial it dies out after it has seeded the second year, says American Cultivator, but only after it has provided thousands and tens of thousands of seed to perpetuate its kind. All that is needed to kill the plant is to take a dull ax and chop the root something below the surface, and then throw on a handful of salt. The burdock root being soft and moist dissolves the salt, which quickly rots it so that further sprouting of a new top is impossible. No amount of cutting without the salt will do the work. The burdock, like most weeds, is a very persistent seeder. We have seen it mown down with the scythe two or three times during the summer, and yet in fall following several clusters of seeds have sprung from the ground, containing enough seed to start a hundred burdock plants the next year. The seed burrs cling to clothing and to the sides of animals brushing against it. Hence the weed is sure to be always widely distributed.

TROPICAL TIPS.

Showing How to Make Hot Weather Endurable.

A hint comes from India which is worth using in the hot summer days. Lassitude and loss of appetite are among the first evidences of the effect of the sun's heat upon the body, and in hot weather many persons who have never had sunstroke are debilitated by what might be fairly called sun-fatigue which, although not serious, renders work of every kind more laborious than it would otherwise be.

The influence of the sun varies enormously on different individuals, some of whom have to take special precautions in order to be able to resist it. A spinal pad is used by soldiers in many tropical countries. It is a light, which contains cotton wool, such injury but is uncomforably hot, and soon becomes objectionable from its absorption of perspiration.

In India the boon and blessing beyond compare is the cool breeze which blows from the sea under a tropical sun. An English engineer declares that he frequently fell ill after duty in the sun, until he treated himself with a photographic sensitized plate, and surrounded his body with yellow light. All clothing, however thick, allows certain rays to pass, and although thick clothing would arrest all the injurious elements of sunlight, it still interferes with the escape of bodily heat. The yellow shirt, for sensitive people who are much in hot sunlight, is an excellent protection, only inferior to aak simplest and best of all, the protective white umbrella which has not yet been acclimated in this country.

ECHOES OF THE JUBILEE.

Remarkable Address to the Queen by the Pearl-Fishers of Mergut.

Echoes of the jubilee are still to be heard daily. Congratulations continue to reach the Queen from different parts of the world. The latest is from the pearl-fishers of the Mergut Archipelago, and it puts the white descriptive writers in the shade. It is addressed to "The Empress of India, with the Blessing of all the Angels and Archangels, the Beat of all Human Creation in the Southern Islands, and the Descendant of a Pure Race, who Rules with Power and Glory over the Land and Water in this Vast Empire." The address of the pearl-fishers declares the Queen is the "Emblem of the Wazera Diamond, being in worth and precious qualities equal in worth to the precious stones which she wears." Her Majesty "has merit equal to the purity of the Wetham Pearl, and learning inexhaustible, like the red and black corals which she wears." Her Majesty's subjects likened to the garnet, her "pure heart" is said to be like the cat's-eye, and her good will toward her subjects is stated to be equal in quality to the precious sapphires. The address is described as being like the essence of the topaz, and her impartiality is pictured as being "of the lustre of the emerald," while her charitable mind is likened to the precious ruby. In conclusion, the pearl-fishers in their address pray that Her Majesty's life may be prolonged for a hundred years.

PERSIA'S RULER.

The Shah of Persia is a brusque of speech; he is also a magnificent shot, and can shoot a hole through a copper coin tossed in the air. He goes off on rough hunting trips, and bags big game, and is the best gun shot in Persia. He is neither a fool nor an imbecile, and is a man of swift action.

About the House.

THE OLD PEOPLE.

In many homes where there are old people they are looked upon and treated as if they were in the way. When people become old and helpless, and as is often the case, dependent upon their children, it is very pathetic to see them subjected to cruel indifference and often ill-treatment. Parents sometimes hear their children speak saucily and disrespectfully to old people without making an effort to correct them. There is too much of that very unkind attitude of "letting them know their place." It has caused many tears to flow from the dimmed eyes of mothers and fathers, who have struggled and worked all their lives that their children may have better advantages than were afforded them. In old age they are grudgingly given a corner in those children's homes, and in every action are shown that they make trouble for someone.

Very often, too, the very homes in which they live are those which they unselfishly gave up for their children's greater happiness. It seems very strange that people will forget they are listening on in age, and will sometimes be old and possibly helpless. It is no more than that they will be old, and that will reap as they sow, and that is certainly an unhappy condition to anticipate. A very old lady was recently left almost penniless and alone, with no children and a selfish son—the only child. She owned a modest little house, and was contented and happy until her son married and brought his wife home to live, and from that time the old mother and her son were not on friendly terms. Now the young family has moved away and left the poor old mother alone. This son does not seem to care how or where his mother lives, and he never visits her. He has made her feel she was a great burden to him.

For the short time these dear ones have left, why not make them comfortable and happy? Give them warm, sunny rooms, with as many of the comforts of life as can be afforded. Let them into the family circle, and let them be the center of attention. Surely this is not asking too much in return for the care and devotion of so many years.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

When perfumes are not disagreeable to a patient it is well to use them freely in a sick room, as they are a protection against contagion. It is said that if lavender water is sprayed through the living rooms of houses situated in a malarial locality, it will prevent the occupants from contracting the disease.

The back and arms of an old chair that seem to be of no use will make an excellent bed rest for an invalid. The rest is made by cutting away the seat and legs and padding the back and arms with pieces of an old comfortable covering and covering this with some delicate colored cloth or rug. The rest is made by using one or two pillows.

When hanging sash curtains in the summer cottage windows and rods are not at hand, take picture wire. It can be fastened securely to the wall and the curtains can be readily drawn upon it, and it will not sag as a piece of twine will.

Do not forget in packing away silver for the summer to put a few pieces of camphor in the box with it. This will help to keep the silver from tarnishing, and it is often times when it will not in use.

Mothers in the country with children will do well to visit the barn and secure a box of oaks to keep at hand. Vet shoes, as soon as they are rubbed upon the oaks, will be perfectly dry. The oaks absorb the moisture in the leather and preserve the shape of the shoe.

A zinc bathtub may be polished very satisfactorily with kerosene. Have the tub perfectly dry before using the kerosene, and rub it with a time with the oil, rubbing it well with a brush and then a cloth. When all parts have been cleaned, wash the tub with boiling water.

Figs that have become dried may be freshened by laying them upon a plate and placing the plate in a steamer until the fruit is softened and full. Roll the figs in confectioner's sugar and let them stand in a warm place a while. The figs that the berry season has come around, and the convenient little article for storing strawberries will be doubly appreciated. With a cherry stoner and something for removing hulls on berries, the housewife will find such a deal of work done with very little effort and stains upon dainty pink finger nails are a thing of the past.

OIL STOVES FOR SUMMER.

Oil and gasoline stoves are almost absolute necessities during the summer, and there are very few kitchens where one or the other is not found, unless gas stoves are provided. They do not require much care, but should be attended to daily in order to be free from odor. Proper location for either an oil or gasoline stove is a corner away from doors and windows, where no draughts can be settled on. Such a place is provided they will smoke, and nothing makes them dirtier. For the sake of convenience they should be set on a low table or box. This box should be large enough to hold the stove, but, if larger, there will be room for pots, pans, etc., which are to be used.

Kerosene stoves should be filled every morning, as they give better heat when the tanks are full. The dust should be carefully wiped from every part, and the perforated piece of metal for the circulation of air should be kept clean and the holes open in order to secure strong and steady heat. The charred part of the wick should be wiped off daily, so the wick will keep straight and burn brightly. If every part of the stove is cleaned before lighting in the morning only a few minutes are required, and there will be no smoke or disagreeable odor. The same cleaning and care is needed about a gasoline stove. A small brush and a soft cloth kept near at hand are the only tools required.

SLEEPING ALONE.

Give the baby and each child a bed

to himself. Two single beds take but little, if any, more room than one large bed. Have the sleeping room furnished with only necessary furniture, says a writer in Pacific Health Journal. See that the clothing of the little sleeper is loose at the neck, waist and arms, and keep the head uncovered. If there is anything young animals cannot do without, it is fresh air. Through the pores of the skin the body is continually throwing off poisonous vapors. If the head is covered with the bed clothing, the unfortunate infant will be breathing bad air. The average child suffers from overfeeding and overdrinking. Let him learn to be a trifle hungry. Do not take him for an oyster or a clam, and keep him in a stew all the time. Half the time the child cries he wants fresh air or fresh water—wiping the lips of a crying baby with a cool water will often soothe and refresh him.

SHE SUCCEEDED.

An old lady in rural England surprised her friends by announcing at table one night that she would go to London in June to see the jubilee procession. Some of her relatives warned her of the burdens of age and failing health, but she would not listen to their objections.

"I know," she said "that I am eighty-three, but I was in Westminster Abbey when the queen was crowned, and I shall go up to London to see the jubilee parade."

The objectors shifted their ground. They mentioned the high prices which windows and platform seats were already commanding, and suggested that she was hardly rich enough to hire any place along the six-mile route.

"I shall arrange that," she replied, confidently. "I shall write to the queen about it. She will know my name, for it is one of the oldest in England. She was very kind when I was a child, and I shall go up to London to see the jubilee parade."

The letter was sent to Windsor palace, and was answered by the queen herself with little delay. She was touched by the old lady's anxiety to witness the parade, and moreover recognized the name as one which had come down from the days of the Norman Conquest. The reply was cordial and gracious, and was in the queen's own hand. She thanked her correspondent for her letter, and interest displayed, and announced that she had given orders that a window in Buckingham Palace should be reserved for her on the day of the jubilee parade. She hoped that the old lady was old and respected, and that she would live to occupy a seat in the window.

When this gracious letter was received the old lady was triumphant, and all her friends were called upon to rejoice with her.

"I knew," she told them, "that the queen had a kind heart and also a good memory for a historic name like mine." The queen had a kind heart and also a good memory for a historic name like mine. The queen had a kind heart and also a good memory for a historic name like mine.

IN THE WORK HOUSE.

A Woman, Once a King's Wife, Spent Her Last Days There.

The romances of the London work house would form a thrilling and pathetic record, and, for sad vicissitude and ill-luck, few cases could surpass that of an inmate of one of our poorhouses who has very recently passed away, says the "St. James's Gazette."

A lady visiting the institution was struck by the evident refinement of an elderly woman in the infirmary who was a Norwegian by birth, but who spoke English and the languages fluently. She had all the attractions of a very lovely woman, which years of poverty and ill-health could not destroy. She was very reticent as regards her past, but was so evidently a gentlewoman that the sympathetic visitor exerted herself to obtain admission for the invalid into a home for the dying, in which she might pass her last days in peace amid congenial surroundings. Before her death the stranger told her story, and a strange and romantic one it proved to be.

At it she was informed by her parents that she was to be married, and although she had no voice in the matter nothing could have been more satisfactory. Her husband was handsome, cultured and devoted. They lived in a charming country house, surrounded by every luxury, and four children grew up to the couple. The only drawback to the perfect happiness of the young wife was the long and frequent absences of her husband, which he attributed to business, but would explain no further. At last there came a day when the man returned no more from his accustomed journey, but sent his lawyer instead from whom the bewildered and heartbroken woman learned that her husband was dead. The King of — and that, owing to pressing reasons, he would never return to her. An adequate sum was paid her by the perfect happiness of the young wife was the long and frequent absences of her husband, which he attributed to business, but would explain no further. 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Fortify

.. YOUR SYSTEM

For the Fall and Winter by taking
.. a bottle of our ..

Sarsaparilla.

A box of Pills and the biggest bottle
of Sarsaparilla you ever
bought

FOR \$1.00.

It Makes Rich Red Blood.

See our table of—

TOILET SOAP.

New customers are being added
every day to this line of our business.
The immense variety and
low prices command the soap trade
and we have both.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Moose Jaw creamery will
probably close early next month.

Mrs. Vaughan, temperance lecturer,
is now holding meetings in Winnipeg.

Evangelist Moody will visit Winni-
peg on Oct. 30th and remain three
days.

Grenier, who libelled Mr. Tarte, has
been sentenced to six months' im-
prisonment.

D. A. Stewart, chief engineer of the
C. P. R. western division, died of
cancer at Halifax on Wednesday morn-
ing.

Geo. M. Pullman, the great million-
aire, died suddenly Tuesday morning
of heart failure. His wealth is estimated
at \$25,000,000.

Clouds may keep the sun away, but
they cannot keep buyers from taking
advantage of the offerings we announce.
W. N. MITCHELL.—Adv.

The bye elections in Temisconate,
Rimouski, Drummond, and Athabaska
take place all the same day. Nomina-
tion on Nov. 5 and polling on the 13th.

The Toronto city council has voted
\$2,500 for the relief of fire sufferers:
\$1,000 to Windsor, N.S.; \$1,000 to
Ottawa; and \$500 for the Manitoba
prairie fire sufferers.

Mr. Geo. Wilson representing Love
& McAllister, of Winnipeg was in town
a few days this week in the interests
of his firm. While here he went out
to Buffalo Lake for a day.

Mr. Fraser, of the Fraser Dramatic
company, which disbanded last year,
has organized another troupe at Ross-
land, B. C., and will make a tour of
mining towns and coast cities.

Messrs. Haultain and Ross passed
through on Wednesday evening from
the west having addressed meetings at
Pincher Creek, Macleod and Lethbridge.
To night they go to Qu'Appelle and to
morning night to Indian Head.

Eleven hundred head of cattle are
said to be blockaded at Yorkton wait-
ing cars in which to export them; over
3,000 have already been shipped out,
and there are still more to ship that
haven't been called in. This lack of
cars causes great loss to shippers.

On Sunday, 31st October, Rev. R.
E. Spence, B.A., will preach missionary
sermons at Methodist services as
follows: Carmel school house, 10:30
a.m.; Boharm school house, 3 p.m.
The sacrament of the Lord's Supper
will be administered at the Caron ap-
pointment.

The Lord Bishop of Columbia, Dr.
Perrin, and Miss Perrin, his sister,
passed through Moose Jaw on Monday
en route for his Diocese, returning from
the Lambeth Conference, London, Eng.
Dr. Perrin speaks enthusiastically of
everything in connection with the
Conference and the Queen's Jubilee
celebrations. The Bishop of Qu'Appelle
went west as far as Rush Lake with
the Bishop of Columbia, returning on
train No. 2. Dr. Gristdale stopped off
at Pasqua for a short time before pro-
ceeding to Indian Head.

The farmers of South Moose Jaw will
give a thanksgiving social on Wednes-
day evening next, Oct. 27th, commencing
at 17 o'clock at the home of Mr.
Robt. Seeli, about four miles from town.
The farmers extend a hearty invitation
to all, but particularly to the towns-
people who would like to enjoy an
evening in the country. Needless to
say, a bountiful supply of refreshments
will be provided, and the programme
—well, "have all the fun you want."
No admission will be charged but a
collection will be taken up to assist in
defraying the expenses of church ser-
vices during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Doan, of Stony Beach,
paid Regina a visit this week.

Mr. W. C. Lusk will be at his studio
Monday and all next week.—Adv.

The snow which fell last week has
all disappeared, and we are now en-
joying delightful fall weather.

Miss Jane Dalgetty leaves this evening
for England, on a visit to her old
home. She will not return to Moose
Jaw until next summer.

Supt. Milestone left early Monday
morning on a trip over the eastern
part of his division which extends to
Brandon. He will return to-day.

Mr. D. Taylor and family, of Buffalo
Lake, left for the Dauphin district,
Manitoba, on Friday last, where his
son Charles has taken up a homestead.

Last week Mr. M. Tebo charred Mr.
Judd Battell before W. C. Sanders, J.
P., with the stealing of a house. The
accused was committed for trial, but
was admitted out on bail.

Mail clerk John Kinney, of the
Calgary-Moose Jaw run, is very low
with typhoid fever. Owing to his
illness Mr. T. J. Scott, of Winnipeg,
has been transferred to this division.

Rev. J. C. Cameron leaves to-morrow
evening for the opening of the new
Presbyterian church on the Pense mis-
sion field. Mr. Wallace, the student
in charge of the field, will conduct the
service in the Moose Jaw Presbyterian
church next Sunday evening.

A party of sports from Indian Head
arrived Monday morning and have
spent the week at Buffalo Lake. The
party comprises A. McKay, of the Ex-
perimental Farm; J. B. Swift, agent
for the Massey Harris Co.; and Mr.
Green, a farmer of that district.

A party composed of Dr. Warren
Little, Dr. Sharpe, Geo. H. Elwell and
Mr. Boswell, all of Minneapolis, arriv-
ed on Friday last in their private car,
and proceeded to the Lake, in com-
pany with Mr. Frank Meller, to have
a round with the geese. They left for
the south the following day.

At the sittings of the Supreme Court
at Moosomin on Wednesday last
week, Leslie McDonald was found
guilty of the charge, preferred against
him by Mr. Hart, agent of the Massey-
Harris Co., of misappropriating the
sum of \$36.50. The prisoner was
sentenced to six months in Regina
gaol.

Mr. Alex. Dalgetty, of Pasqua, has
let his farm out on shares for several
years to Mr. N. T. Alecock. Mr. Dal-
getty will remove to Gilbert Plains, in
the Dauphin district, where his sons
have taken up land. Mrs. Dalgetty
and family left for their new home on
Tuesday, and Mr. Dalgetty will shortly
follow.

Mr. Alex. Brechin received a tele-
gram on Wednesday announcing the
death of his father, Capt. R. Brechin,
who passed away suddenly of heart
failure at his home at Upper Nine
Mile River on Tuesday. Capt. Brechin
was an old British soldier, having spent
20 years in the service before coming
to Halifax. When the Volunteers
were organized Mr. Brechin joined
them and was made a captain on the
Halifax staff, which position he held
until his withdrawal after Confederation
some ten years later. Deceased was
in his 80th year.

The first annual school closing enter-
tainment and supper was held on Thurs-
day night of last week at Newberry
school, and although doubtless meteor-
ological and political events somewhat
interfered with the presence of many
visitors from town, notwithstanding a
goodly company from all points as-
sembled to do justice to the good
things so bountifully provided by the
ladies. Mr. E. Lowe presided and an
interesting programme, arranged under
the direction of Mr. White, the school
teacher, was well rendered and vocif-
erously received. A lecture by Rev.
W. Watson on the history of the
church, and the English church in
particular, illustrated by beautiful
magic lantern pictures, and speeches
by Mr. White and others, filled up the
remainder of the evening.

BIRTHS.
MOORE.—At Carmel, on Thursday, Oct. 21st, '97,
the wife of Robt. Moore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
MCGIBBON-PEARSON.—At the Manse, Moose
Jaw, on Tuesday, October 19th, 1897, by the
Rev. J. C. Cameron, B. A., Wm. McGibbon,
of St. Paul, to Nellie Pearson, of Estevan.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

Mr. Bradshaw, of Parkbeg, has been
in town for a few days this week.

Mr. Jno. Lindsay, of the Massey
Harris Co., was in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gilmour leave
to-night for the east. They intend
spending the winter with friends in
Ontario.

Mr. Wm. McCracken left last week
to take the position of baggage-man on
the local run between Moosomin and
Winnipeg.

Mr. Jno. Bellamy has removed his
furniture store into his new premises
on High street. His old stand is be-
ing remodelled for a stationery and
fancy goods store, which will shortly
be opened by Miss Simpson.

The Yorkton bye-election is very
quiet. It is said that as many electors
have signed Dr. Patrick's requisition
as voted at last election. Meetings are
being held in the various neighbor-
hoods, and no opposition is offered, so
that an acclamation is probable.

A young man who aspires to the
ministry, who recently visited Moose
Jaw on his way to California, writes
that the young ladies there wear bloom-
ers and ride horse back "clothes pin
fashion." This optical demonstration
of the new woman "nearly knocked an
eye out."

The town of Windsor, N.S., was
almost wholly destroyed by fire on
Sunday last. Loss about half a
million. Three bodies were found in
the ruins. Two men have been arrest-
ed charged with willfully setting the town
on fire in order to defraud insurance
companies.

A very handsome bookcase has been
presented to St. John the Baptist
church for the use of the Sunday school
by the Warden and Superintendent.
A library of books for its shelves is
shortly expected from the Society for
Promoting Christian Knowledge, Lon-
don, England.

Before H. Dorrell, J.P., at the Buffalo
Lake school house last week, Geo.
McCartney was fined one dollar and
costs for assaulting Stanley Bond; Mr.
Jas. W. Smith was charged by Const.
Browning with carelessness in leaving
on the prairie fire in a shed drawn from
engine. Mr. Dorrell fined him 25 cts.
and costs.

The Western Stock Growers' Associa-
tion in executive session at Macleod
decided that it was expedient that an
amendment to the North-West hides
Ordinance be introduced, making it
compulsory that all stock must be in-
spected by a hide inspector before they
are shipped or driven out of the
district.

At Macleod a Blood Indian named
He Got A Wife, was arrested, charged
with having liquor in his possession.
He was found guilty and sentenced to
one month's imprisonment. The man
who sold him the liquor was tried for
the offence and was let off on suspend-
ed sentence, under extenuating cir-
cumstances.

A man who gave his name as Fer-
dinand Carriere, of Rimouski, was
arrested at Ottawa on Tuesday, charged
with firing several shots at a party
on Wellington street. He said that
he came to town to shoot the Premier,
because he could not get a job. He saw
a man who looked like him and fired.
Carriere is thought to be insane.

The Rev. W. Watson intends (D.V.)
to have divine service at Westview
school on Sunday next, Oct. 24th, at
10:30. This will probably be the last
service at this point this season, and
will take the nature of a harvest
thanksgiving. There will also be
church service at Buffalo Lake school
(Point Elma) on Sunday afternoon at
2:30.

Dr. and Mrs. Withers, of Shrews-
bury, Eng., stopped off here for a few
days this week, returning east from a
visit to the coast. Dr. Withers was a
delegate to the British Medical Con-
gress at Toronto. He spent several
days goose shooting at Buffalo Lake,
and was so delighted with the sport
that he has decided to again visit
Moose Jaw at some future date.

Mr. Bonneau, of Willow Bunch, told
the Regina Leader last week "that
nearly 100 head of stock have been
killed in that district this season by
some species of wild beast. The
creature itself has not been seen, but
what are supposed to be its footprints
were discovered in alkali beds, and these
give rise to the belief that the beast is
the dreaded Wendigo. The ranchers
have subscribed \$75 to be offered as
reward for the head and skin of the
creature. Mr. Bonneau stated that
otherwise the ranchers have enjoyed a
prosperous season."

As intimated a short time ago the
teachers of the district are holding a
convention at the Moose Jaw public
school to-day. The first session opened
at 9 o'clock this morning and the con-
vention will last until to-morrow noon.
It was the intention of the officers of
the association to secure the presence
of the Superintendent of Education,
but owing to press of work Mr. Goggin
is unable to attend. An excellent
programme has been prepared in which
nearly all of the teachers of the district
will take part. Inspector Perrett, of
Medicine Hat, will be present. The
public will be welcome to any of the
sessions.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

No Opposition Yet Offered to Mr.
Ross, or to the New Terri-
torial Ministers.

Returning Officer O. B. Fysh has
issued the proclamations for the bye-
election in the Moose Jaw electoral
district. Nomination day is fixed for
October 26th, and in case of a contest
the election will take place one week
later, Nov. 2nd. The following is the
list of polling stations:—

- No. 1—Wood Mountain, J. Thomp-
son's house.
- No. 2—Midway, Robt. Thompson's
house.
- No. 3—Willow Bunch, Store of J.
Legare.
- No. 4—Coventry School House.
- No. 5—Baine's, Baine's house.
- No. 6—Boharm School House.
- No. 7—Caron School House.
- No. 8—Summerside, Orange Hall.
- No. 9—Marlborough School House.
- No. 10—Pioneer School House.
- No. 11—Moose Jaw Town Hall.
- No. 12—Pasqua Section House.
- No. 13—Stony Beach School House.
- No. 14—Carmel School House.
- No. 15—Buffalo Lake, Point Elma
School House.
- No. 16—Chamberlain Section House.
- No. 17—Parkbeg Section House.
- No. 18—Chaplin Section House.
- No. 19—Dundurn, Robt. Wilson's
house.

It may be definitely announced that
there will be no contest in this district
and that Mr. Ross will be returned by
acclamation.

Regarding the elections the Regina
Leader says: "For some days there
was talk—mainly at Regina—of op-
position both to Mr. Bulyen and Mr.
Ross. If they had been opposed the
opposition would have been an anti-
union party grounds, and it would have
been at the instigation of people at
Regina. But the instigators failed.
So far as can be learned, all the
Ministers, as well as Dr. Patrick in York-
ton, will be returned by acclamation."

Upper Canada Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Upper
Canada Bible Society will be held in
the Presbyterian church next Sunday
morning. This Society is an organiza-
tion of all Protestant churches for the
noble object of spreading the word of
God throughout the entire world. The
meeting this year will take the form of
a union service of the Baptist, Metho-
dist and Presbyterian congregations.
The agent for the society, Rev. J.
Dyke, B.D., of Edmonton, will have
charge of the meeting, and the resident
ministers will also deliver short ad-
dresses. A collection will be taken in
aid of the praise worthy object of the
Society.

Caron.

Old winter gave us a hint that he is about
to return. Better get out your furs and get
your horses banked up.

The elevator at Caron is doing an enormous
amount of business, and so far the farmers
are satisfied with their dealings there. They
hope they may never have the difficulty
experienced at Boharm.

Mr. Tanner, of Westview, has had the
misfortune to lose two more valuable horses.
This makes seven head he has lost this season.
The swine epidemic cannot be well suited
to its inmates. If they can't climb through
the skylight they tunnel under the walls.
Any way to get out.

After a heated discussion the owners of
the I. X. L. threshing outfit decided to
dissolve partnership. Joe isn't in it any
more but he seems to be just as well satis-
fied. With one partner less the Pelican
Lake citron crusher did not finish operations
till Monday.

The J. I. Case threshing outfit is rushing
business, their record being 212 bushels in
one hour. If Prince's wind holds out, and
he does not turn any more wheels inside out
the company will finish in about a week.

One of "Robbie John's" most valuable
horses was nearly lost last week. He was
drinking in the pond and got beyond his
depth. Paul brought a log chain as quickly
as stumbling over badger holes would per-
mit. Great excitement prevailed. The
chain was fastened around the animal's neck.
He was hauled out and restoratives were
applied just in time to save his life. Another
badger hole in the road and the horse would
have drowned.

A narrow escape from death in a most
horrible form occurred in the Pelican Lake
district. While the young squire from the
east was out on the round-up, he saw a
large wolf. Having a fast horse and a good
gun, he rode nearer to the fierce beast,
but the snarling animal with bloody fangs
presented too savage an appearance for him
at close quarters. He quickly retreated to
a distance of 125 yards and so did the wolf.
But in the second round the bold cowboy,
mustered up courage and nerving himself
for the trying ordeal, approached to within
115 yards and laid the vicious monster low
with a charge on No. 2 shot in the neck.
The monster measured 2 feet 6 inches from
tip to tip. The brave young squire is highly
praised for his courage and presence of mind.
While he was showing the wolf skin at
Uncle Sam's he accidentally slipped on a land
mark and was laid up in bed for 24 hours,
18 minutes, and 12 seconds. His many
friends are glad that he has so far recovered
as to be able to attend to his usual duties.

MOOSEBACK.

JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron
Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW

New . Fall . Goods

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

CALL EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE.

R. L. Slater, Fashionable Clothier.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The Methodists of Moose Jaw
Celebrate the Anniversary of
Their Church.

The anniversary services held on
Sunday and Monday last in the Metho-
dist church must have proved exceed-
ingly gratifying to the members of that
congregation. Rev. Leonard Gaetz, of
Brandon, occupied the pulpit both
morning and evening and preached two
very practical and helpful sermons. Mr.
Gaetz is one of the pillars of the
Methodist church in Canada, and his
coming to Moose Jaw was looked for-
ward to not only by the members of
the Methodist congregation but also by
the other denominations in town, which
were all well represented at the lecture
given on Monday evening. The sub-
ject of the lecture, or address, was
"Some Elements of True Progress."

After a few introductory remarks, Mr.
Gaetz said that according to popular
estimation the elements of progress are
political power, material wealth and
social status; but in his opinion these
did not constitute the elements of "true
progress." An element of progress
must in the nature of things possess
that which will always give some new
impetus. The lecturer then went
on to show that the thirst for political
power, wealth, and social status was
as great two thousand years ago as it
is to-day, and is as prominent amongst
the pagans, where true progress is un-
known, as it is amongst civilized
nations. To the mind of the lecturer
the central element of "true progress"
is "culture." This includes more than
education. Education, apart from
other influences, was as likely to pro-
duce accomplished villains as useful
members of society. He strongly con-
demned educating the rising generation
by any cramming or "rain rod" process,
which was detrimental both to body
and mind; but commended a careful
and thorough study, added to which
there should be a true sense of moral
justice, something beyond a strict legal
justice; a justice such as that pictured
in the Sermon on the Mount, which
savored of sympathy and included the
spirit of magnanimity, — a justice
capable of seeing good in those whose
opinions, political and otherwise, differ
from our own. True culture will
always carry with it self-respect, self-
restraint, — in a word it is heart
culture, — and it is only when people
realize that progress comes from within
the man and depends upon the culti-
vation of true character, that they will
give proper attention to the elements
of "true progress." The lecture was
one of the best ever delivered in Moose
Jaw; one which was calculated to
elevate the moral tone of the people,
which should be, and is, one of the
chief objects of Christ's church.

After the lecture a vote of thanks
was proposed by Mr. S. K. Rathwell
and seconded by Mayor Bogue, and
unanimously carried.

The choir ably assisted at all the
services, and on Monday evening an
excellent programme of music was
given. The solo by Mrs. Shepherd
was well-rendered and greatly appreciated
by the audience, as was also the one
by Mrs. Bogue, entitled "In the
Secret of His Presence."

Financially the meetings were a
success. The Trustee Board asked for
a thanksgiving offering of \$250 and the
collections reached that amount.

J. S. Macdonald to be Supt. of Government Telegraph Lines.

An Ottawa despatch of the 21st
inst. states that Mr. J. S. Macdonald,
C.P.R. train dispatcher at this place,
will be appointed to succeed Mr. Gis-
borne as Supt. of Government telegraph
lines in the Territories. Mr. Mac-
donald was formerly in the employ of
the government, and was at one time
operator at Wood Mountain, but was
dismissed by the late Government
owing, it is said, to his not being a
Tory partisan.

Despite the wintry weather a large
crowd of people turned out from all
parts of the district to participate in
the harvest home supper, entertainment
and magic lantern exhibition at West
view school house on Wednesday night.
The Rev. Wm. Watson presided and
an excellent programme was given by
a company of the young ladies and
gentlemen under the direction of Miss
Cidna Simpson. The proceeds were
given to the fund for providing church
services for the district and realized a
goodly sum. Votes of thanks to the
ladies for so bountifully providing and
to the chairman for his part of the
programme concluded a highly enjoy-
able evening at a late hour.

NEW . FALL . GOODS .

Pouring in Upon Us Daily.

It has never been our good for-
tune to put before you such a large
and beautiful assortment of new
goods. We could never convince you
so thoroughly by a thousand words
of the worth, elegance, and cheap-
ness, as five minutes use of your
hands and eyes in our store. To
those who want clothing in

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits,

single or double breasted style, pea
jackets and overcoats, we would ask
to see our stock before buying or
sending away. We contemplate to
meet your wants and to satisfy you
if it is at all within our power. We
have never been able to offer such
values in Shirts and Underwear as
we are showing this fall. See our
men's fine, all wool, plain and rib-
bed underwear at \$1.25 a suit.
Just opened, right from the manu-
facturers, 3000 pair men's gloves and
mitts, ranging from 25c. a pair up.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Jack Frost

Is coming and you want to be
prepared for him.

LOOK AT THE BARGAINS!

Fur Collars.

Persian Lamb.....\$12 to \$16.
Beavers..... 15.
Florida Otter..... 8 " 10.
Nutria..... 5 " 7.
Otter (to order)..... 20 " 30.

Overcoats.

.....\$18 to \$35.

Suits.

Black Worsted....\$25 to \$40.
Canadian Tweed.. 18 " 25.
Imported Tweed.. 23 " 30.

Pantings.

Large assortment always on
hand. Satisfaction guaranteed

W. N. Mitchell.

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

MOOSE JAW MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1.....	\$ 72
" No. 2.....	68
Oats.....	30
Potatoes (new).....	65
Apples (green) per lb.....	05
Onions, per lb.....	10
Cheese.....	10
Bacon.....	11
Lard.....	12 1/2
Butter.....	17
Eggs, per doz.....	18